

Bernhard relieved of all posts
THE HAGUE, Sept. 9 (R). — Prince Bernhard has been relieved of all his main military posts by royal decree because of his involvement in the Lockheed bribery scandal, it was announced here tonight.
A royal decree published in the state gazette said that Prince Bernhard, husband of Queen Juliana, had been honourably relieved of his posts of inspector-general of the armed forces and member of the governing boards of the navy institute and the military academy.
At his own request, the Queen had also relieved him as top-ranking officer of the armed forces.

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League Council ends session
CAIRO, Sept. 9 (JNA). — Rounding up its 66th session, the Arab League Council approved today the recommendations of the league's political committee mainly supporting Afro-Arab cooperation and approving preparations for the Afro-Arab summit to be held in Cairo next February. It was announced here today.
Meanwhile, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister, Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad, announced that he will leave for Damascus next week to confer with Syrian officials on the Lebanese crisis. Tunisian Foreign Minister, Habib Al Shatti, may join him in this mission.

Mao is dead; one quarter of mankind mourns its leader

NG — Sept. 9 (R). — Mao Tse-tung, 82-year-old father of modern China and spiritual leader of leftist revolutionaries in the East and West, died here today, leaving a state of uncertainty that will concern the world. He is no designated heir to the leadership of one quarter of mankind. None of Mao's subordinates can command the respect and adoration that was heaped on him by 800 million Chinese in the 30 years of his rule in the fledgling communist People's Republic. Who eventually takes over may change the Asian giant's relationships with the USSR and the United States. Changes could dramatically alter the world balance of power.

For just a few minutes he sat on a rostrum overlooking the Square of Heavenly Peace to watch a fireworks display.
A sea of faces turned towards him for a glimpse, but for most of the time he stayed out of sight, sitting behind a parapet sipping tea.
The last foreign leader to see him was Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan on May 29. He said afterwards that Mao had a bad cold and was frail, but "was very quick on the uptake and grasped everything."
The death of Mao leaves only President Josip Broz Tito, 84, still alive from a lineup of 1940s international giants which included Britain's Winston Churchill, Russia's Joseph Stalin, Germany's Adolf Hitler, Nationalist China's Chiang Kai-shek, America's Franklin Roosevelt and France's Charles de Gaulle.

Over loudspeakers and radios, it said: "Mao Tse-tung passed away at 00:10 hours on September 9 because of a worsening of his illness and despite all treatment, although meticulous medical care was given him in every way after he fell ill."
The announcement did not specify Mao's illness, which had kept him out of the public gaze for months.

But the prominent Austrian neurologist, Professor Walther Birkmayer, who had discussed Mao's health with doctors in Peking in July, told Reuters in Frankfurt today: "Everybody knew Mao had Parkinson's Disease, because this produces such typical characteristics that anyone can recognise them, even from photographs."
The disease usually strikes in later life and causes progressive rigidity of the body's muscles.

The death announcement was followed by funeral music on loudspeakers, radio and television. TV screens carried a portrait of Mao.
Most of the throng in Tien An Men Square looked choked and numb.

A woman in the foreigners' compound in east Peking slumped onto a stool and told me: "You foreigners don't understand what this means."
Two young girls riding their bicycles home nearly collided with me as I crossed the wide boulevard of the central Avenue of Eternal Peace. They were crying so much they couldn't see where they were going.

Peking Radio and the New China News Agency said Mao's body will lie in state in the Great Hall of the People.
Chinese leaders, workers, peasants and soldiers — but no foreigners — will be invited to pay their respects to the moon-faced leader with the cloth cap, the peasant poet who became one of the century's outstanding leaders.

The little Red Book of "thoughts" of the ex-guerrilla fighter, who coined the phrase "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun," provided inspiration for revolutionaries throughout the world.
Flags throughout China will fly at half staff throughout the mourning period and all recreational activities will be suspended.

Trains, ships and factories all over China will sound their sirens for three minutes throughout the period of human silence which will begin at exactly 3 p.m. (07:00 GMT) on September 18.
The announcement said no foreign leaders would be invited to attend the mourning.

Chinese embassies abroad, it said, would express gratitude to foreigners wishing to come, but would "inform them of the decision of the Central Committee of our party and the government of our country not to invite foreign governments, fraternal parties or friendly personages..."
It was believed the actual cremation or burial would be attended only by family and top members of the party, government and other organisations.

Mao last appeared before his adoring people on Mayday, 1971.
He made his comments in a speech before a convention of B'nai B'rith, a half-million-member Jewish service organisation.
Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter appeared before the same audience Wednesday and criticized a lack of morality in American foreign policy under the leadership of Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Carter also pledged to press for emigration of Soviet Jews.

Ford cited his record on the Middle East, saying in the two years of his presidency the United States "has helped bring about a momentum toward peace that has no parallel in history."
Spelling out his commitment to Israel, Ford said his budgets contained \$4 billion for that nation and he pledged "the United States will stand firm in its commitment to Israel's security and survival."

He hailed Israel's "daring rescue" of terrorist-held hostages at Entebbe airport and said "a free people must never capitulate to terrorism... I support international action to stamp out terrorism wherever it may occur."
Ford also said he would continue backing Israel in the United Nations. "I tell you now that we will fight any measure that conjoins Zionism as racism or that attempts to deny Israel her full rights of membership in the U.N."

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Cairo expected to host Junblatt, Gemayel Outbreak of cholera adds to Lebanon's continuing woes

BEIRUT, Sept. 9 (AFP). — Cholera reportedly has broken out in Tripoli, the northern city where Lebanese leftist and Palestinian forces have been besieged for several months. Red Cross officials in Beirut said that moderate Christian leader Raymond Edde had requested their help to stem a cholera outbreak which some reports said had taken five lives in Tripoli. They said the Red Cross would provide vaccines and medical help through its boat services between Tripoli and Cyprus.

Exchanges of gunfire continued on all the Lebanese fronts today. Several attempts at infiltration were reported, but neither side claimed any gains.
The heaviest exchanges of shell fire in Beirut were at the two flanks of the front here, in the business district of the old quarter and in the southeastern suburbs.

An officer of the Arab League peace-keeping contingent denied that its "green helmets" had retreated from the Museum crossroads, the only spot on the front where they have been stationed. "But the green helmets can change positions within the zone assigned to them... for security reasons," he added.

For the third straight day, shelling made it practically impossible to cross between the lines at the museum.
The leftist radio said the adversaries agreed today to open up a second crossing point on the front tomorrow through the devastated old business district near the port. This was agreed on by Abu Hassan, security chief of Fateh, and Joseph Abu Charaf, of the Phalange Party's steering Committee.

Syria is still concentrating on political efforts to end the Lebanese civil war before president-elect Elias Sarkis takes power in two weeks, the independent Al Nahar daily said in a report on rightist Interior Minister Camille Chamoun's talks in Damascus yesterday. The paper said that Syria hoped to reach "a political solution which will save military action."

But it added that, if political means failed, "they would then resort to other methods so that Mr. Sarkis may not fall into the quicksands of the Lebanese crisis."
The pro-Palestinian Al Moharrer newspaper said that two representatives of Fateh, the largest Palestinian commando organisation, had gone to the Syrian capital with proposals for a truce to precede Mr. Sarkis' takeover.

But Palestinian sources said the proposals was "a new twist" to Syrian suggestions for a ceasefire in July which never succeeded.
Meanwhile in Damascus, President Assad today received Imam Moussa Sadr, leader of Lebanon's Shiite Moslems and Saida leader Zuhair Muhssen to discuss the Lebanese crisis.

In Cairo, Kamal Said, deputy head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) policy department, said Egyptian leaders assured him they will not permit "liquidation of Palestinian leaders." Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi confirmed this.

Mr. Fahmi's statement apparently was a reaction to press report that attempts were underway to oust Yasser Arafat as head of the PLO.
He did not specify which capital the secretary of state would visit, but said it was possible Dr. Kissinger would go to South Africa, although "nothing like that has been decided."

Mr. Schaefele, who plans to meet President Kenneth Kaunda tonight before returning home tomorrow, said the U.S. wanted to end violence in Southern Africa before it became "disastrous or extremely grave for the area."
"I think there's time. Not much time, but I think there's time," he said when asked about prospects for negotiated solutions.

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HISTORIC POSE — Mao Tse-tung stands on a jeep while inspecting his troops in the city of Peipho during fighting with nationalist forces under Chiang Kai-shek in 1949. (AP wirephoto).

As tributes flowed in to Peking In Taipei they cheered news of Mao's death

LONDON, Sept. 9 (R). — Tributes to Mao Tse-tung flowed from world leaders today and time and again he was referred to as one of the greatest figures of this century, if not in the history of mankind.

The Soviet Communist Party cabled its condolences in a telegram to the Chinese party, TASS reported from Moscow.
The official Soviet news agency carried the text of the brief telegram sent to the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee.

It said: "On the occasion of the death of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Mao Tse-tung, accept our deep condolences. We also express our sympathy for the family of the deceased and his relatives."

TASS had reported Mao's death in a two-line item, while Moscow radio's domestic service reported it as the 10th item on its morning bulletin.
From Damascus, President Hafez Assad of Syria today hailed the late Mao Tse-tung in a cable to Chinese leaders as a real leader of his people and defender of his country against imperialism.

In Amman Premier Mudar Badran cabled the condolences of Jordan's government.
Baghdad and Riyadh radios each reported the Chinese revolutionary leader's death without comment.

[Continued on page 6]

Ford pledges to defend Israel at U.N., fight Arab boycott

WASHINGTON, — (Agencies) — President Gerald Ford promised Thursday to defend Israel in the Middle East and at the United Nations and fight against Arab boycotts and international terrorism.
"I mean business," Ford told a Jewish audience. He expressed "moral and legal opposition to the Arab boycott of Israel" and to foreign economic practices "that discriminate against American Jews."

He made his comments in a speech before a convention of B'nai B'rith, a half-million-member Jewish service organisation.
Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter appeared before the same audience Wednesday and criticized a lack of morality in American foreign policy under the leadership of Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Carter also pledged to press for emigration of Soviet Jews.



MAJOR EFFORT — President Ford tells reporters at an impromptu news conference on the south lawn of the White House Wednesday that the U.S. should make a major effort to try to resolve the racial crisis in South Africa. (AP wirephoto).

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Whose plan?

The controversy in Israel over the Koenig report is likely to be brushed aside on the grounds that it is nothing of any importance because the report is the work of a single man, and is not official state policy. The report, submitted to Interior Ministry officials six months ago, contains recommendations by Mr. Israel Koenig that Arabs in Galilee should have jobs and aid restricted, and that the Israeli government should encourage Arabs in Israel to emigrate abroad. Mr. Koenig is the Interior Ministry's representative in the Galilee region, which contains the bulk of the native Palestinian Arab population inside Israel's 1948 borders.

The fact is that even if this is the work of a single, isolated individual, it is not altogether outside the mainstream of fundamental Zionist ideology, insofar as the Koenig recommendations are very much in line with the underlying Zionist preoccupation with a state that is exclusively Jewish. The Israeli government made its intentions known in Galilee when it announced plans last spring to expropriate thousands of acres of Arab land in order to "develop" it. It is the same process that is taking place in the occupied West Bank and throughout the southern deserts in Israel, where lands that have been inhabited for hundreds of years by native Arab populations are suddenly being chosen for "development" purposes by the Israeli government. If one substitutes the words "de-Arabisation" or "Judaisation" for "development," then the long-term aims of the Israelis snap into more honest focus.

When Israel ended up with the West Bank after the 1967 war, the initial reaction in Israel was that the region would remain untampered with because it was Arab land that could, one day be returned to the Arabs in some future peace settlement. The truth is that today, nine years later, the West Bank has been systematically dotted with some 70 Israeli settlements, the leadership of the indigenous Palestinian population has been systematically deported and the more fervent anti-occupation activists have been systematically thrown into Israeli jails.

Now the Israeli leadership is studying a formal plan to establish a string of Jewish settlements from the Golan Heights all the way down to the southern tip of the occupied Sinai Peninsula. This evolution of ultimate Zionist aims in the whole of Palestine has taken nearly ten years to come to full light. The same process of de-Arabising the Galilee region and changing its demographic character to fit into Zionist goals is now underway.

The Koenig report may be shrugged off as the extremism of one man, but the greater likelihood is that it embodies the basic collective extremism of all Israelis. If history is any reasonable guide, the recommendations of Mr. Koenig that are discounted so quickly today will be adopted gradually over the coming years.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al Rai Thursday editorially commented on the tour which the cabinet undertook to inspect the progress of two vital projects: Al Hussein Thermal Station and the Hashimiyeh Workers' City, both of which are situated near the town of Zarqa.

The paper describes the projects as two principal bases for industry and development, and as a social measure aimed at involving Jordanian labourers with the industrial pattern on one hand, and affording for them the chances of rewarding emoluments in the form of good salaries, decent houses, stability and a happy future on the other.

"The abode of a labourer near the place of his work emphasises classical industrial traditions as well as the government's concern to bring about social justice," Al Rai observes.

Al Dstour comments the step taken by the Political Committee of the Arab League to set up a "Jerusalem Fund" aimed at bolstering the steadfastness of the Arab people of Jerusalem.

The paper describes the decision as a translation of Arab national duty and responsibility into a practical and tangible action, going beyond sympathetic feelings and good wishes that have never been a substitute for real material support.

Urging the allocation and distribution of the fund money as early as possible, the paper calls for the fund to be augmented to include, besides Jerusalem, other towns of the West Bank. It says Arab

financial capabilities are so vast that they could easily support the whole of occupied Arab territories. Such contributions could help fellow Arab citizens to overcome their economic depression, and to enable them to pursue their struggle for the preservation of the Arab character of the occupied areas until such time when the shackles of occupation are broken.

Al Shaab refers to the decision by the Arab League Council, currently holding its ordinary session in Cairo, to call for a special meeting within a period of one month to discuss Arab policy concerning the forthcoming Euro-Arab dialogue. The council has authorised the league's secretary-general to contact the European side for fixing the time and venue of the meeting.

It is proper, Al Shaab says, that the Arab League should follow up the question of the Euro-Arab dialogue which might eventually lead to the development of economic and cultural relations between the two sides, and subsequently win more support from the European community for Arab issues.

"But," adds the paper, "it would be much better for the Arab League to bold an Arab-Arab dialogue, so that the Arab house might be put in order — a thing that deserves more attention than putting in order Arab relations with other countries."

In fact, this latter responsibility is a basic and indispensable condition for the success of any joint Arab dialogue on the foreign level. Al Shaab suggests.

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Prime Minister receives UNRWA's Sir John Rennie

AMMAN, (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Thursday afternoon received at the Prime Ministry here UNRWA's Commissioner-General, Sir John Rennie, who attended the meetings of UNRWA's Advisory Council which convened here Thursday morning.

The two sides comprehensively reviewed UNRWA's situation and the services which it provides to Palestinian refugees.

Sir John Rennie also briefed Mr. Badran on the results of the advisory council's meetings and the recommendations it is to submit to the U.N. General Assembly in its 33rd session to be held this month.

The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan Ibrahim, and Mr. John Tanner, UNRWA's director in Jordan, attended the meeting.

Earlier on Thursday morning UNRWA's Advisory Council had convened here to discuss the report of the commissioner-general on the agency's financial, administrative and social affairs.

At the beginning of the meeting, which was presided over by the Lebanese Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Abdul Rahman Solh, the head of the Jordanian delegation and Undersecretary of the Ministry of Development and Reconstruction, Mr. Abdul Rahim Jarar, greeted the members of the council on behalf of the Arab representatives and expressed his sorrow at the events taking place in Lebanon.

Representatives who took the floor, expressed their regret at the financial deficit the agency is witnessing, a deficit which could not but restrict the services it provides to the Palestinian refugees, they said.

The Arab members of UNRWA's Advisory Council, presented their remarks on the Commissioner-General's report in a unified memorandum which summarised the difficult conditions of the Palestinian refugees and those living in the West Bank and the Gaza strip.

The memorandum also reiterated Palestinians' rights and hoped that UNRWA will succeed in surmounting all difficulties obstructing its work.

The Arab members called on UNRWA to append their memorandum to the report of the Com

Irbid Housing Bank in August loans over JD600,000

IRBID, (JNA). — The branch of the Housing Bank here has advanced a total sum of JD 603,561 in loans during August this year the branch's director said Thursday.

Among these loans, JD 494,000 were given to finance a number of municipal projects, such as Irbid's industrial city, the local vegetable market and the northern buildings complex.

The Irbid branch has so far advanced more than JD 2 million for housing purposes since it opened last year.

Deraa to provide Irbid with wheat seeds

IRBID, (JNA). — Irbid's cooperative director, Thursday morning returned here ending a short visit to Deraa during which it was agreed that the Syrian Farmers Federation there is to supply cooperative societies here with 500 tons of improved wheat seeds.

The Syrians have shown their willingness to provide Jordan with the necessary quantities of seed and also to ensure their transport, Irbid's cooperative director said on his return.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

| | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| U.S. dollar | 331.0 | 333.0 |
| U.K. sterling | 588.0 | 594.0 |
| French franc | 67.5 | 67.8 |
| Swiss franc | 133.8 | 134.2 |
| German mark | 132.0 | 132.4 |
| Iraqi dinar | 950.0 | 953.0 |
| Syrian pound | 81.4 | 81.6 |
| Egyptian pound | 455.0 | 463.0 |
| Lebanese pound | 101.5 | 102.6 |
| U.A.E. dirham | 83.5 | 83.9 |

Waldheim banquets Sharaf at U.N.

NEW YORK, (JNA). — The Chief of the Royal Cabinet, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Thursday morning met here with United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, and discussed the Middle East situation with him.

Later at noon, Dr. Waldheim held a luncheon banquet in farewell to Sharif Sharaf who is leaving his previous post as Jordan's U.N. representative.

The banquet was attended by U.N. Security Council Members, a number of Arab permanent delegates to the U.N. and some of the international organisation's top officials.

Exports to Arab states up by 88 per cent

AMMAN, (JNA). — Jordan's exports to Arab countries during April this year have increased by 88 per cent as compared to the same period last year.

Imports from Arab countries have also increased during the said period by 15 per cent.

Figures released by the Department of Statistics Thursday show Jordanian exports in April 1976

totalled JD 2,376,000 as against JD 1,262,000 in April 1975. As for imports, they reached a total of JD 2,812,000 in April as against JD 2,437,000 in the same period last year.

Exports included fruits, vegetables, woolen textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and raw materials. Imports consisted of machinery, cotton textiles, dates, rice, oil and cattle.

Jordan to attend FAO conference

AMMAN, (JNA). — Jordan is to participate in the 13th Regional Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organisation, due to be held in Tunis on October 14.

The Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Ghazawi, and the Director of the Ministry's agricultural extension, Mr. Jawad Dajani, will represent Jordan at the meetings.

National Briefs

● AMMAN: The Minister of Culture and Information, Mr. Adnan Abu Odeh, Thursday received the Chilean ambassador to Jordan.

● KARAK: The Governor of Karak, Mr. Saleh Al Sharea decided to hold the municipal elections here on the 17th of October.

● AQABA: The Natural Fertiliser Company asked a French concern to establish a new fertiliser plant near the port here.

Holland increases UNRWA aid

AMMAN, (JT). — Because of UNRWA's continuing grave financial condition, the government of the Netherlands has decided to make available to the agency an additional sum of \$ 275,000 over 1976.

This will be over and above the sum of one million dollars already contributed to UNRWA this year, which amounts to the Netherlands' share of aid granted by the European Economic Community.



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Interested applicants are to report to Training Centre, Amman Airport, on Sunday 12th Sept. 1976 at 9.30 p.m. for interview.

Television

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Channel 3 & 6: | | 18.30 | Arabic series |
| 10.00 | Quran | 20.00 | News in Arabic |
| 10.15 | Religious talk | Channel 3: | |
| 10.30 | Cartoons | 19.30 | Religious programme |
| 10.45 | Encyclopaedia Britannica | 20.30 | Arabic series |
| Channel 6: | | 21.30 | Reportage |
| 11.00 | Three stooges | Channel 6: | |
| 11.15 | Arabic series | 19.30 | News in Hebrew |
| 11.45 | Religious programme | 19.45 | Varieties |
| 12.00 | Big Valley | 20.30 | Please sir |
| 13.00 | Arabic series | 21.00 | Zero one |
| 17.00 | Quran | 21.10 | Family at war |
| 17.05 | Religious talk | 22.00 | News in English |
| 17.25 | Cartoons | 22.15 | The rookies |
| 17.50 | Ramadan riddle | (On both channels) | |

Amman Airport

| | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Departures: | | Arrivals: | |
| 9.00 | Cairo | 8.00 | Cairo (EA) |
| 9.00 | Cairo (EA) | 9.30 | Kuwait (KAC) |
| 10.00 | Cairo | 11.20 | Aleppo, Damascus (Sy.A) |
| 10.15 | Kuwait (KAC) | 14.05 | |
| 10.30 | Kuwait | 15.30 | |
| 10.30 | Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) | 16.10 | |
| 11.30 | Frankfurt | 16.20 | |
| 12.00 | Aqaba (Sy.A) | 16.40 | |
| 14.45 | Damascus (Sy.A) | 16.45 | |
| 18.00 | Baghdad, Dhabran | 17.05 | |
| 18.15 | Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA) | 18.00 | |
| 19.30 | Dubai, Karachi | 18.00 | |
| 20.00 | Kuwait | 18.00 | |
| 20.30 | Tehran | 18.00 | |
| 22.55 | Doha, Muscat | | |

Market Prices

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Apples (golden) | 100-140 |
| Apples (starken) | 120-160 |
| Apples (local) | 80-110 |
| Bell pepper | 20-400 |
| Bananas | 160-200 |
| Cauliflower | 140-180 |
| Cabbages | 70-120 |
| Cucumbers (small) | 120-160 |
| Cucumbers (large) | 70-100 |
| Radish | 50-80 |
| Eggplant (small) | 50-70 |
| Eggplant (large) | 70-100 |
| Figs | 140-180 |
| Green beans | 140-180 |
| Garlic (dry, large) | 80-100 |
| Grapes (green) | 80-120 |
| Grapes (black) | 120-150 |
| Hot pepper | 140-180 |
| Lemon (green) | 110-150 |
| Lemon (yellow) | 110-150 |
| Marrow (small) | 80-120 |
| Marrow (regular) | 60-80 |
| Onions (green) | 200-240 |
| Onion (dry, imp.) | 240-280 |
| Onion (white) | 40-65 |
| Okra (red) | 120-160 |
| Okra (green) | 120-210 |
| String beans | 80-120 |
| Potatoes (local) | 80-120 |
| Parsley | 30 |
| Peaches (large) | 200-260 |
| Pomegranates | 80-120 |
| Pears (large) | 200-240 |
| Tomatoes | 60-100 |
| Wild cucumbers | 40-70 |
| Water melon (small) | 25 |
| Water melon (large) | 65 |

Radio

| | |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| (On 856 KHZ) | |
| 7.00 | Breakfast show, ing melodies |
| 7.30 | News bulletin |
| 7.40 | Newsreel |
| 8.00 | Sign off |
| 12.00 | Pop session (p) |
| 1.00 | News summary |
| 1.03 | Pop session (p) |
| 2.00 | News bulletin |
| 2.10 | Radio magazine |
| 2.30 | Melody time |
| 3.00 | Concert hour |
| 4.00 | Old favourites |
| 4.30 | Easy listening |
| 5.00 | Science report |
| 5.30 | Pop session (p) |
| 6.00 | News summary |
| 6.03 | Listener's choice |
| 6.30 | Varieties |
| 7.00 | News bulletin |
| 7.10 | Music |
| 7.30 | Sign off |

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Dr. Wajeh Barakat (688)
Pharmacies:
College (25010)
Grand (64511)
Central (24217)
Taxis:
Hamra (44833)
Khayyam (41541)
University (61001)

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report cites roots of Israeli-S. African ties

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 9 (R). — A report said today that relations between South Africa and Israel are "ideological and historical" and were greatly intensified after the June 1967 Mid-East war and even more after October war.

The report, drafted by a sub-committee of the U.N. Committee on Apartheid, cited a large number of press reports relating to trade, cultural and political relations between the two countries.

The report said that politically, this collaboration "has aimed at driving a wedge between the African countries and between them and the Arab countries, and at linking Southern Africa and the Middle East as common strategic concerns of the Western powers."

The report, by the sub-committee on implementation of U.N. resolutions and collaboration with South Africa, headed by Mr. Thomas Sam of Ghana, added: "South Africa expects substantial political dividends from closer association with Israel, and cooperation in undermining the boycott campaigns."

In the military sphere, "this growing collaboration has provided each country with an additional source of arms supplies and technological know-how, as well as access to classified information on strategies and tactics."

Economically, it added, Israel had benefited from raw materials vital to its economy while South Africa had derived substantial advantages from its favourable trade balance with Israel and from the possibility of "using that country as a springboard both for evading the international boycott and for circumventing high European Economic Community tariffs."

The report said investment had increasingly taken the form of joint projects by public corporations "drawing on the complementarity of the two economies—South Africa's raw materials and Israel's scientific know-how," to promote industrial expansion schemes of benefit to both countries.

To the cultural field, exchange programmes and other activities had promoted closer ideological identification between the two countries and "have served to further South African propaganda," the report stated.

choice of Dole may win support of Reagan camp

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI (CSM). — Ford comes away from the Republican National Convention with a running mate who is working, hard-hitting, should help him catch up with Democrats' Carter-Mondrino.

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, chosen as a thoroughgoing politician completely at odds with the party. He is, sufficient to be acceptable to the voters of Ronald Reagan, is viewed as sufficient in dealing with issues stable to most GOP members.

"philosophy and mine most identical," Mr. Ford said when introducing Dole at a televised press conference following the nomination.

as a leader was put into question by Mr. Reagan's many primary victories, most of them coming in the later stages during the long primary period that extended from February into June.

Insofar as Mr. Reagan made Mr. Ford appear to be a loser, he cut into the President's credibility. This was reflected in the polls which showed Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, first behind Mr. Ford, then getting out in front, and then lengthening his lead to about two to one.

Further, Mr. Reagan moved the President to the right ideologically—causing him to shape toward harder lines on both foreign and domestic policy.

This is reflected in the platform, where the President accepted just about everything Reagan wanted. But it may well handicap Mr. Ford now as he seeks to win over those Independents and Democrats who might be wooed by a GOP moderate, but not by a GOP conservative whose position bears much of the Reagan brand.

this was the sort of public relations scoop the Republicans needed to lift their morale as they move now into the uphill struggle against the Democrats in key elections this November—the statehouse and congressional races as well as the presidential contest.

Further, there seemed to be ample evidence here that the party was coming together (some of the Reagan followers a little reluctantly, of course) behind the Ford-Dole team.

Again and again, top Reagan people, when interviewed, said (A) while they preferred Mr. Reagan, they really have nothing against the President, and (B) they will back Mr. Ford against Jimmy Carter.

anything else, Mr. Ford where he has shown he has trouble voters—in the agricultural of the Midwest.

the President comes bruising nomination battle stronger.

he can thank former Governor Reagan, who Mr. Ford and who, in helped Mr. Ford by pro-ge on which America's could witness their President a victor.

President also, comes by the highly effectiveness and strength

However, the convention was a huge qualified success for the President, who now turns to the task of cutting away at the Carter lead.

The U.S. public was fascinated by the goings-on here. The tide of battle held the viewer's interest, keeping them at their TV sets even through some of the dull speeches.

It was clear that the Republicans beat the Democrats in the convention battle for TV viewers. And

Waldheim starts new drive to revive Cypriot talks

NICOSIA, Sept. 9 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim has begun new efforts in the past few days to try to revive talks between the Greek and Turkish-Cypriot communities, the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) reported today.

CNA said his envoy on the divided Mediterranean island, Senator Perez de Cuellar, met the Greek-Cypriot representative to the talks, Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos, to find out if a resumption was possible.

"In the last few days, the secretary general has taken up a new initiative to explore the views of



VIKING VIEWS VOLCANO — One of the enormous volcanoes in the Tharsis region near the Martian equator is detailed in this montage of four photos taken by the Viking-1 orbiter from about 6,800 kilometres. The summit crater of Arsia Mons, also called "South Spot," is 100 kilometres in diameter. The mountain is 27 kilometres high. Also visible in this early morning photo are several wispy clouds.

Bedouin minority in Israel prepares to do battle with government over land

NEGEV Desert, Israel, Sept. 9 (R). — To find Sheikh Hamad Abu Rabiha, perhaps Israel's most exotic member of parliament, you follow a long line of telephone poles across the Negev Desert.

"It's not more than half a cigarette from here," I was told before striking off from the main road. It was the bedouins' usual way of indicating time and distance. But it was an underestimate and it took 15 minutes to jog three kilometres by car along the humpy track.

The overhead cable dipped and twisted across hillsides and dried-out wadis before ending up at Sheikh Abu Rabiha's new stone house in the desert.

A few hundred yards away, nomadic desert dwellers were living in tents and caves cut in the hillside.

Israel's most expensive telephone cost a quarter of a million Israeli pounds (about 18,000 sterling) to instal. But Sheikh Abu Rabiha, as a new member of parliament, was entitled to a private phone—and got it.

traditional ankle-length robes and white headress in the neat front parlour of house No. 17, in the government-built village of Tel Seba, near Beersheba.

A large-screen television set stood in the corner and the sheikh, a handsome man in his seventies, agreed that settling in the village had brought benefits to his formerly nomadic people.

"Life inside a house is not bad," he said. "We have electricity and water, and it is much cleaner than the tent."

But he was unhappy about the government's appropriation plans. Fingering a string of prayer beads, he said: "This land is ours; we have documents from the Turks and the British to show it. We are going to fight. We are holding meetings and we are taking the matter to the parliament."

The Israelis plan to leave the bedouins with about one-third of the lands to which they lay claim, compensate them for a further 20 per cent, and take over half for "development."

Unlike some of his contemporaries, Sheikh Haj Hamad is not opposed to social change and thinks it good that today bedouin boys and girls study together.

Multiple marriage is no longer allowed, he said. "In the old days it was simple. You just brought the woman to the tent. Today all the women have learnt to expect high standards."

He smiled ruefully. "If you had three wives today, how could you afford three apartments, three television sets and three sets of furniture?"

One of the sheikh's sons, after serving in the Israeli army, forsok the old ways and married a young teacher—a "modern girl," the sheikh calls her—in Nazareth, far to the north.

He shrugged resignedly. He prefers to talk of the old days. Although he sleeps in a house, he keeps his large tent pitched 100 metres away on the fringe of the desert.

Seventeen-year-old Issa Abu Rabiha, who travels several kilometres each day from a bedouin encampment in the desert to the Tel Seba school, said scornfully: "We don't want to live in a village like this. We prefer to live in tents, in the open air."

But he says his main desire is to study at university, become a doctor—and maybe work abroad. It is hard to see how both his dreams can survive.

He added: "We have been loyal to Israel and our sons have served in the army. Why do they now want to take our lands away? This is just sand."

Some 200,000 people now inhabit this arid triangle pointing into the Gulf of Aqaba.

Under Israeli government plans, the population would treble in the next 20 years and a national industrial centre would be established.

Bedouin elders are unhappy about their declining power—and their grandsons are caught in an identity conflict.

Sheikh Haj Hamad Abu Taha, leader of the Tarabin tribe, sat somewhat incongruously in his

newly built house, surrounded by a high wall. He said: "We have been loyal to Israel and our sons have served in the army. Why do they now want to take our lands away? This is just sand."

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Mao's life: A march to mould the Chinese nation into a unique society

PEKING, Sept. 9 (R). — Mao Tse-tung, born on Dec. 26, 1893, was the inspiration behind the great communist revolution that transformed China and set shockwaves around the world.

A warrior-leader, Mao taught that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun", and personally wielded more power over more people than almost any man before.

His fiery tenets gave birth to a new ideology which often puzzled and sometimes alarmed the West but galvanized China.

Restless, uncompromising, "Mao Chu-Hsi", (Chairman Mao), unified the 800 million citizens of mainland China and propelled them into a perpetual revolution.

In the process China, "the sleeping giant", was shaken to its ancient roots and developed into a major power regimented along spartan lines. For the first time its voice was heard in the modern world.

American author Edgar Snow, the foreigner who knew Mao best, perhaps summed him up most succinctly as "dreamer, warrior, politician, ideologist, poet, egotist, revolutionary destroyer-creator..."

In his seventies, Mao unleashed the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution, the upheaval that jarred China out of the road to pure communism — but at a heavy cost.

"I care not that the wind blows and the waves beat. It is better than idly strolling in a courtyard," he wrote.

The years that followed produced a succession of milder campaigns. Some reflected political fighting but all were meant to combat bureaucracy and keep the revolutionary fires burning.

For many years Mao's foreign policy reflected the same unyielding idealism. He threw Chinese forces on to the communist side in the Korean war — his own son was among those killed — backed numerous insurgencies and defied the Kremlin.

In the 1970s Peking adopted a more pragmatic approach. It gained entry to the United Nations and in 1972 Mao received United States President Richard Nixon — a meeting that symbolised the end of the country's isolation.

By then relations with the Sov-



Mao: the cult of personality.

accused him of being an arch-dogmatist.

When Mao was in his seventies and eighties, a fantastic personality cult grew up around him. Millions of Mao busts and portraits appeared in factories, offices and homes.

One of the main theme songs of the Cultural Revolution was a song called "Sailing on the High Seas Depends on the Helmsman" — the helmsman being Chairman Mao.

Another popular song had the following words:

The sun has brought forth a Mao Tse-tung.

He labours for the welfare of his people.

He is the people's great saviour.

In July 1966, at the age of 72, he swam 15 kilometres down the mighty Yangtze River in 65 minutes. The feat was greatly eulogised in the Chinese press and "masses" of workers were later reported to have emulated him.

There he read not only the Chinese classics but translations of the works of Western thinkers like Jean-Jacques Rousseau, John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith.

His rebellious nature flared when he heard of the Chinese revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen. He cut off his traditional pigtail, symbol of servitude to the Manchu Dynasty, and when revolution broke out in 1911 he joined the revolutionary forces.

After the overthrow of the Manchou Dynasty he returned to his studies. At the same time he led a small band of youths who hardened themselves by going for long marches, swimming in icy streams and sleeping in the open in all weathers.

At 25, he graduated as a teacher and went to Peking to become a librarian at the National University.

Declaring himself a Marxist, he organised workers politically for the first time in 1920. The next year he attended the foundation

China's agrarian revolution had begun.

In 1931, Mao became Chairman of the Kiangsi Soviet Republic. Four separate "extermination campaigns" launched by the nationalist government in Nanking failed to dislodge him. Finally, in 1934, Chiang Kai-shek mobilised huge forces to enforce a blockade which made the Communist position untenable.

Mao then decided on an exploit which has become an epic of modern China. On the night of Oct. 16, 1934, about 100,000 Communist soldiers broke through the nationalist ring and began the "long march."

Womero, old people and children joined the column which wound its way south and west, skirted the border of Tibet, then turned north, constantly harried by nationalist forces. This fantastic odyssey, during which Mao's forces passed through 12 provinces and crossed 18 mountain ranges and 24 rivers, lasted 12 months.

When at last they reached Yenan, in the remote northwest province of Shensi, in October 1935, only 20,000 of those who had started remained. But large numbers of peasants who joined them on the way made up for part of the huge losses.

Mao himself made the entire 10,000 kms march on foot, except for a few weeks when he was ill and had to be carried on a mule.

In the cave city of Yenan, just below the Great Wall, Mao recuperated and proceeded to build up a new soviet state, making laws, publishing newspapers and reorganising his army.

In 1936 Chiang Kai-shek agreed to join with the Communists in resisting the Japanese invaders. The uneasy truce between ideologically opposed forces continued during World War II, but in March 1946 civil war flared up in earnest.

For a time Chiang's forces were successful.

But from northeastern Manchuria, Mao's army swept south, taking Mukdeao and Peking and moving down to Nanking, which fell without a fight in April 1949.

On Oct. 1, 1949, Mao was proclaimed Chairman of the People's Republic of China. The proclamation was made from the top of the Tiananmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) at the entrance to the Forbidden City of Peking, former seat of the Manchu rulers.

Describing his "new democracy" as "a people's democratic dictatorship," he wrote that China "could develop steadily from an agricultural into an industrial country."

During the early 1950s, Mao Tse-tung laid the basis of China's industrial and agricultural progress — instituting land reform and starting campaigns against waste, bureaucracy and corruption.

He went on to proclaim his famous thesis "let a hundred flowers bloom. Let a hundred schools of thought contend."

The "100 flowers" campaign lasted only a few months. Many in-

tellectuals who responded by criticising the communist system were arrested or demoted as "rightist deviationists."

Vast changes were made in the pattern of Chinese industry and agriculture from 1953 onwards, in a drive called the "great leap forward."

"People's communes" were set up, comprising farming communities, each under central Communist Party direction.

Behind the constant domestic campaigns lay Mao's concept of continuing revolution.

The later Cultural Revolution was a major effort to mould the thoughts of the Chinese people along Maoist lines and to direct their energies along the path of nation-building.

Among those purged was Liu Shao-chi, who had been Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic since 1959. He was accused of right-wing deviations.

Defence Minister Lin Biao, who had emerged as Mao's heir apparent at the Chinese Communist Party congress in April 1969, lost a power struggle and was reported to have been killed in a plane crash.

At the very time when this power struggle was being played out — a secret from the outside world — China was making preliminary



Mao in the mid-sixties.

moves to regularise its position within the world community.

In 1970 the United Nations General Assembly voted for the first time in favour of admitting Peking, but the vote was abortive, lacking a two-thirds majority. In October 1971, the vote was decisive — 76 to 35 with 17 abstentions — and China accordingly took its seat in the U.N., from which the nationalist regime on Taiwan was ejected.

In the 12 months between the two U.N. votes, there had been several developments indicating that China was moving to heal old wounds and open up a window on the outside world.

In April 1971, amid a publicity fanfare, China fêted a group of American table tennis players — the first to visit the country since the Communists took over power.

Quotations of Chairman Mao

PEKING, Sept. 9 — The following are some of Mao Tse-tung's better known quotations:

- A revolution is not a dinner party.
- Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.
- The party commands the gun and the gun must never be allowed to command the party.
- The seizure of power by armed force is the highest of revolutions.
- Politics is war without bloodshed, while war is politics with bloodshed.
- Weapons are an important factor in war but not the decisive one. It is men and not material that is decisive.
- The enemy advances, we retreat; the enemy camps, we harass; the enemy tires, we attack; the enemy retreats, we pursue.
- The atom bomb is a paper tiger.
- All reactionaries are paper tigers. In appearance, they are terrifying, but in reality they are not so powerful.
- Changes in society are due chiefly to the development of the internal contradictions in society.
- When there are two or more contradictions, we must vote every effort to finding the principal contradiction.
- Make trouble, fall, make trouble again, fall again, their doom, that is the logic of the imperialists. Fight, fall again, fall again, fight again... till their victory, that is the logic of the people.
- The East Wind is prevailing over the West Wind. In other words, the forces of socialism have become overwhelming superior to the forces of imperialism.
- Revisionism is one form of bourgeois ideology. The revisionists deny the difference between socialism and capitalism, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie.
- Letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the policy for promoting the progress of the arts and sciences.

er, British, Australian, Canadian, Colombian and Nigerian players of the National People's were also invited, together with China's rubber-stamp foreign-newspapermen. They were held in Peking in Jai all received by a beaming Premier Chou En-lai dispensing hospitality in what the world called China's new "ping-pong diplomacy."

It also enshrined the of Chairman Mao as a light or underlying philosophy.

There was speculation either the chairman, 81 at the time, missed the for health reasons, lack of health with decisions, taken by the congress known dislike of any king of the cult of the party.

Speculation was also in April 1975 when Mao failed to turn up for a ceremony honouring his oldest comrades, Party founder Tung Pi.

According to the News Agency, along with Chou En-lai Chairman A. wreath but did not attend ceremony.

On an earlier occasion 1975, Premier Forbes B. Quayana visited Peking told he could not see Mao the chairman had a cold.

In the past year, the popular attention has some extent from Chai himself to "Mao Tse-tung" — the body of thought with Marxism and Leninism the theoretic core of the guiding the Chinese Communist Party, and hence the

At the end of the 10th party congress in August 1973, Mao was re-elected chairman of the party, with Chou in second place and Wang Hung-wen, a former Shanghai textile worker, in his mid-thirties, third in the party hierarchy.

His state of health again became a matter of conjecture in early 1975 among China-watchers because of his apparent frailty and his conspicuous absence from a number of official functions.

Portrait of a lifelong rebel

By Serge Romensky

PARIS, Sep. 9 (AFP). — Mao Tse-tung, the "red sun" of China, the "great helmsman" of 800 million human beings, was also one of the most obstinate rebels in history.

As a 13-year-old boy, in his native province of Hunan, he rebelled against the authority of a cruel and avaricious father. As an adolescent, he did not wait for the fall of the empire in 1911 to cut off his pigtail, symbol of serfdom imposed on the Chinese by the Manchu conquerors.

After World War One, when the young liberal or revolutionary intellectuals left China to study in the West or in Moscow, Mao Tse-tung refused to follow this current and remained in China. When, in 1927, the direction of the Communist Party ordered urban revolt, Mao protested against this bloody and vain tactic and instead preached, then organised, peasant guerrilla action.

In 1935, during the Long March, Mao became, though not without opposition, the undisputed leader of the party. At the age of 43, in his headquarters in Yenan, he was no longer the emaciated young man, with blazing eyes, of the "Autumn Insurrection."

He was already "Chairman Mao." He had begun to put on weight, his expression had taken on more authority, his language was often truculent, but still in the thick accent of his native south.

This was the period when Mao Tse-tung became "the great teacher." And of all the titles he was given, it was this he preferred. Poet and philosopher, soldier and man of action, Mao always placed thought before the act. He believed that thought was the beginning of action, that it was effective by itself and invincible once the masses had assimilated it and it had become their own conviction.

For Mao, the Sino-Japanese War, World War Two, the final battles against Chiang Kai-shek before victory in 1949, were as much clashes between two lines of thinking as between millions of men. On the one side there was a frightened, backward, traditional way of thinking which wanted China to remain passive or, at least, to change only slowly. On the other hand there was the rebel, the revolutionary line of thinking, "Maoism" par excellence, which preached that for a secular China, paralysed by the inertia of its immense peasant masses, any change is better than stagnation.

It was this "Mao thinking" decreed the guideline for the militant, which launched "the Great Leap Forward" in 1958, that wide attempt to change economic laws, to push China into the fore-

front by short cuts ignored by both the capitalist world and Soviet model.

This rebellion almost cost Mao his power. The serious difficulties caused by the Great Leap Forward gave the for a time, to the pragmatists, led by the "Chinese Kh. Liu Shao-shi. But from 1965 Mao provoked, by success which all but capsize China, a gigantic revolt of the young old, the administered against the administrators — the Cultural Revolution."

The party was dislocated, the state all but torn at the army remained more or less intact and finished by order, progressively and with flexibility.

Was it not Mao who said "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun?"

The Cultural Revolution, with its parades of million Guards shouting their devotion to Mao, lifted the cult of the helmsman to unprecedented heights. Thanks to Mao, the blind, the blind recovered their sight, the whole of China, minated by the "red sun" of his miraculous thinking.

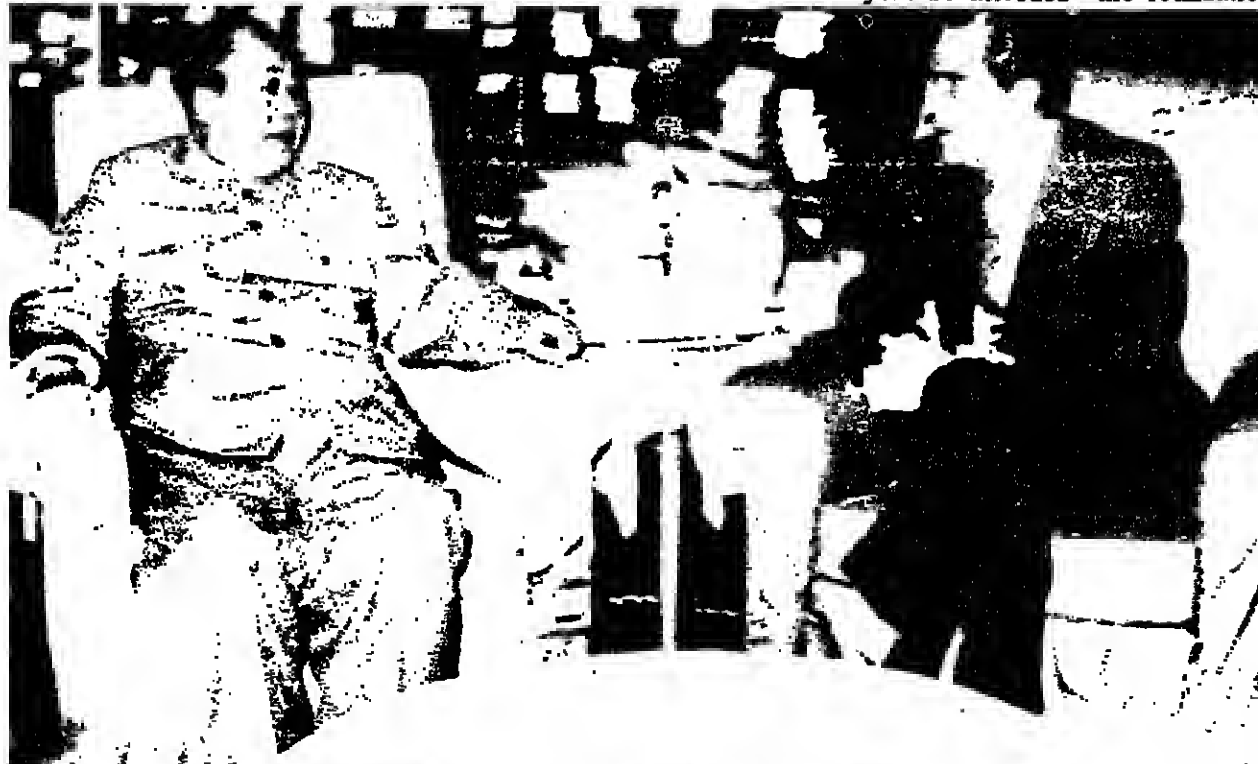
From this moment, the portrait of Mao was surrounded of light. Omnipresent, from the gateway to the Forbidden the poorest peasant's hut, Mao oversaw in effigy the of China.

For it was in image only that the "great teacher" was among his people during the closing years of his life. As through rare quotations, sometimes enigmatic, that his were expressed, to denounce the ancient philosopher Confucius the modern "revisionist" Teng Hsiao-ping.

Since 1971, the year of the abortive coup by Lin Biao, companion in arms during the Cultural Revolution, Chairman never appeared in person before the masses. The Chinese only in the newspapers, at the cinema, on television, clearly older and weaker. At the same time, historic studies on of the great Chinese dynasties prepared public opinion for that Mao himself would one day no longer be there.

As this day grew inevitably closer, Mao physically aside, as if to disincarnate himself progressively. His on the other hand, became increasingly insistent, ever pre an insurmountable rampart for all time against the "monsters" threatening China.

Mao has gone. But his thought remains. And it is a paradox that this thought that of a rebel, has become a



Mao discusses with Nixon during their historic meeting in Peking.

iet Union were at rock-bottom with occasional border clashes and a constant propaganda war. Peking branded Moscow's leaders as "revisionists" who had tampered with Marxism.

China gradually established diplomatic ties with more than 100 nations.

But the famous audiences with foreign leaders came to an end last June. Troubled by a serious speech defect, his health clearly deteriorating, the frail Mao stopped receiving foreign visitors.

The poetry-loving peasant had already stamped an indelible mark on China and history.

China's masses, Mao once said, were poor and blank. "On a blank sheet of paper free from any mark, the freshest and most beautiful pictures can be painted."

Mao painted his picture, moulding the world's oldest culture and most populous nation into a unique, tightly disciplined society which demanded almost total allegiance from every member.

Quotations from Mao reflected his philosophy and at times revealed an earthy peasant humour. For example, he once said some people thought, Marxism was "a kind of magic truth with which one can cure any disease. We should tell them that dogmas are more useless than cow dung. Dung can be used as fertiliser."

Mao charged the Kremlin leaders with dogmatism; they in turn

Mao lived a fairly austere life in an inexpensively furnished home with his fourth wife, former Shanghai actress Chiang Ching, whom he married in 1939.

Mao never lived with his first wife, who was chosen as his bride by his parents when he was 14. His second wife, whom he married in 1920, was a Peking University professor's daughter. She bore him two sons before being executed by the nationalists early in the civil war.

Mao's third wife, Ho Tzu-chien, a former school teacher, bore him five children. He was reported to have divorced her.

By Chiang Ching, Mao had two daughters named Li Na and Mao Mao. Little has been heard about the daughters since childhood although both were reported to have married during the 1960s.

Born on Dec. 26, 1893, in the small village of Shao Shan, in the central province of Hunan, Mao was the son of Mao Shun-sheog, a comparatively prosperous peasant noted for his meanness.

As a boy, Mao saw rebellious peasants put to death during the periodic famines of Hunan. He grew up with a fellow feeling for all rebels.

After absorbing traditional Confucian instruction and attending school at nearby Hsiang-Hsiang, he went to Changsha, a city 112 kms from his home, to further his studies.

meeting of the Chinese Communist Party, becoming one of its first 12 members.

Back in Hunan, he organised trade unions while teaching for his living. After 1925, he devoted himself almost entirely to organising a peasant movement, becoming president of the All-China Peasant Union.

Mao's peasant forces played an important role in support of Chiang Kai-shek against Chinese war lords in 1926. But the following year the nationalist (Kuomintang) leader turned against the Communists, starting the long feud which divided China.

After organising a rising in Hunan in 1927, Mao narrowly escaped capture by the Kuomintang and fled with a price on his head. Gathering a band of fugitives, he led them into a mountain hideout in southern Kiangsi. There in 1928 he was joined by Chu Teh, a German-trained general who had led a revolt against Chiang Kai-shek.

Mao's men and Chu Teh's insurgents joined up, to form the cadre of the Fourth Red Army known as the "Chu-Mao" army.

As their forces, swollen by volunteers and nationalist deserters, grew to imposing proportions, Mao set up a soviet in the mountainous border country between Kiangsi and Fukiao. By 1930 the whole southern part of Kiangsi was in their hands and land was being distributed to the peasants.

هكذا في الأصل

Ways of saving energy in environment-conscious United States

The cheap European moped invades North America

TON, Mass. (CSM). — Mrs. Lee, wife of the Lt. Governor of Maryland, has two vehicles at her disposal — a 300-horsepower sedan, and a 1.5 hp. moped. In a majority of cases the moped is simple, she says: The sedan wins out.

They take out a gas-hungry car, Lee contends, just to get a hamburger at the store. In her case, the choice is between a 14 m.p.g. car or a m.p.g. moped.

The logic of this type of thing, Americans increasingly turning to the little motorised bicycle (hence the term moped) as an alternative form of transportation.

The move accelerated, says Paul Herman, director of the Motor Vehicle Association, when recently began classifying the moped as something less than a motorcycle — thus releasing it from the costly registration and insurance requirements of the powerful machines.

February this year 16 states have motorised bikes a new classification. Now the moped stands at 23, with legislation in another dozen. Massachusetts and New York were among the most recent to reclassify mopeds.

A common form of transportation in Europe and Asia for the three decades finally is coming to the U.S.

Lack of both cars and fuel in Europe gave the moped its original boost, and the popularity of the machine kept it from there.

In the U.S., there were no such things until car-jammed streets, rising gas prices, and the air movement led first to a moped in straight bicycling and then to a motor — assisted cycling. The moped requires a physical exertion everyone is prepared to make, says Mr. Zimmerman. Europe all ages ride mopeds; in the U.S. it is the "mature adult" age of 30, says a representative of Motobecane, the French manufacturer which last year turned out 1 1/4 million mopeds.

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

The rookies from out of darkness try, one of the rookies investigates the murder of girlfriend's father, killed during a robbery.

Big valley they called her Delilah outcast female friend of a man accused of murder by townspeople who love her.

A family at war a faint refrain the Michael Armstrong Frances return to Li-pool John and Margaret are a row and Frances is aid of the meeting between Michael and Margaret.

HALLO! THIS 6771-2-3-4? LIKE TO RESERVE PLACE FOR AN AD IN THE JORDAN TIMES...



CINEMA RAINBOW BURIED ALIVE starring Agostina Belly Maurizio Bonaglia 6 p.m. - 8 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

How would you like living in a giant thermos bottle?

MISSION VIEJO, California (CSM) — Next month, Buck Brown and his family move into a "giant thermos bottle" — but without checking closely you cannot tell it from an ordinary house.

Their new home is designed for the latest in energy-saving devices, but not to look straight out of the year 2001. It is insulated almost as tightly as a vacuum bottle and equipped with both solar heating and air conditioning.

This is one of two Minimum Energy Design (MED) houses being constructed in this planned, southern California community.

They are a joint venture of the U.S. Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), the Southern California Gas Company, and the Mission Viejo Company.

The MED house are adapted from Mission Viejo's lowest cost design which sells for \$45,000. They have three small bedrooms, a living room, country-style kitchen, bathroom, and garage.

A tile roof overhead helps hold in the heat. Buried inside the stucco walls is a plastic membrane to cut down the amount of air that can filter in. The walls themselves are six inches thick and crammed with insulation.

In southern California, the main problem is keeping cool. So the roof extends out a little further than normal to shade windows and wall. Sandwiched in the windows themselves between the double panes of glass are small louvers — venetian blinds you never have to dust.

Inside the high-ceilinged house are more innovations.

During summer, the refrigerator

vents its waste heat outside—but in winter, it helps warm the house. There is even a special hot water system so people can punch the water temperature they want, instead of wasting hot water while adjusting for the desired temperature.

"All the energy conserving improvements added 10 to 15 per cent to the cost," says Mr. Barnes.

He is particularly enthusiastic about the thick walls. Not only do they keep the house 10 degrees cooler on the hottest California days, but they also cut off outside noises, even the racket made by a tractor on the front lawn, he said.

At one end of the garage, the more exotic energy system rises in a confusion of pipes, tanks, and galvanised steel ducting.

Here is the innards of what Honeywell Corporation calls the "Entropy System," which has sensors inside the house and out. If outside air is warm when the thermostat

is turned up, it blows outside air into the house to heat it.

On summer evenings when the outside temperature drops but the house stays too warm, it uses the outside air to cool the house.

Don Schulz, Mission Viejo's vice-president of product development, says he hopes to make this and a number of other MED energy conservation systems standard on their new homes after testing to see which ones pay for themselves over a reasonable period of time.

Most of this solar energy gear is "exorbitantly" expensive because it is experimental, but costs are expected to drop dramatically within the next few years, solar experts say.

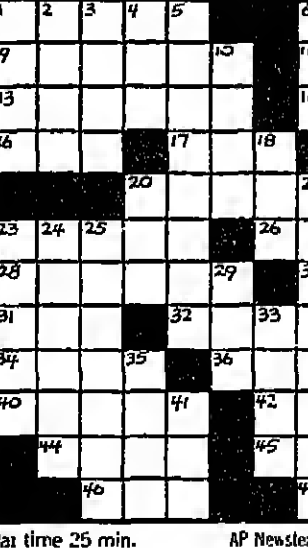
One of the energy-conserving homes will serve as a demonstration model. In the other one, Mr. Buck, his wife, and young child will live.

"We chose this family because it fits the profile of our average buyer," says Mr. Schulz.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Savory jelly
6. Tarboosh
9. Helical
11. The birds
13. Pale-yellow diamond
14. Respond
16. Blacken
17. Velch plant
19. Cabbage salad
20. Talent
22. Lead or zinc
23. Binge
26. Contract

DOWN
28. Clergyman
30. Cogitated
31. Arabian Nights bird
32. Rhythm
34. Enthusiastic
36. Italian daybreeze
37. Accustom
40. Category
42. Hoir
44. Legal prosecution
45. Pebbles
46. Resort in Belgium
47. Purse



Pat time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures 9-1043. Baby

DOWN
1. Spore sacs in fungi
2. Extend over
3. Carnation
4. "The Jailer"
5. Rimes
6. Long way off
7. Preceding nights
8. Fervent
10. Harp constellation
12. Deficient
15. Politician William Marcy
18. Knight's title
20. Emolument
21. Scraps
23. Young cod
24. Verifies
25. Castor oil plant
27. Used a spade
29. Both
33. Cleopatra's maid
35. Leak
37. Arm bone
38. Follow
39. Gaelic
41. Japanese outcast
42. Baby

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KORBO

TURET

SPENOR

LANFIE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: JULEP ABOUT GRASSY BURLAP

Answers: What you wouldn't expect a person who's had a close shave to show — STUBBLE



WHEN THIS OCCURS AT A GOLD MINE, IT'S NOT APT TO DISTURB THE BOSS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A "STUBBLE"

(Answers tomorrow)

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Your Horoscope

By Jeane Dixon

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10

Your birthday today: You spend half of the year getting beyond your depth, the other half handling the accumulated overload. Learning and earning all the while. Relationships suffer complications brought about by individual differences. Today's natives serve popular causes, frequently have a knack for politics. Some are interested in theory, writing or mystical arts.

Aries [March 21-April 19]: Add nothing to the business developments and decisions of yesterday. Put in extra service on behalf of your own people.

Taurus [April 20-May 20]: More accumulates than you can manage properly. Let non-essentials wait. Don't farm them out to people not familiar with the work. By ignoring criticism you avoid arguments as well.

Gemini [May 21-June 20]: Turbulence is only temporary, so enjoy it. Observe safety rules, watch for faulty equipment. If you meet resistance, good humoredly talk your way through it.

Cancer [June 21-July 22]: Business conditions turn around so there's duplication of work that was performed earlier. Patience! Bear up under the stress and burdens.

Leo [July 23-Aug. 22]: Despite much excitement, your strivings end on the same merry-go-round as previous activities, with similar objections to overcome. You have better rest near home.

Virgo [Aug. 23-Sept. 22]: Socializing brings tempting encounters that lead toward indiscretion. Don't try to keep up with the neighbors. Attractive investments are risky.

Libra [Sept. 23-Oct. 22]: Contradictions are obvious. You hear in others' words your own past views once rejected on all sides. Reflect in silence before pronouncing judgment.

Scorpio [Oct. 23-Nov. 21]: Forgive those who get in your way. Cool your heels while others hold back materials or information. You'll get what you seek, so be prepared.

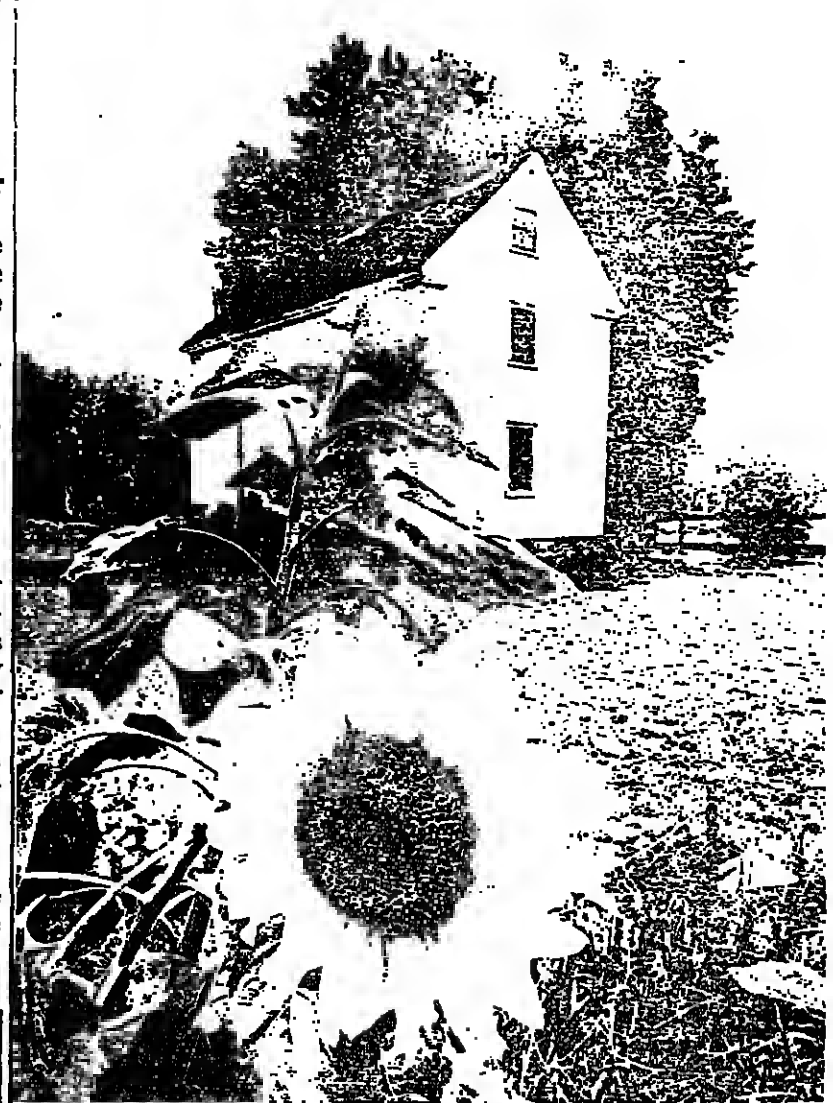
Sagittarius [Nov. 22-Dec. 21]: High emotional tides hamper new decisions. Try seeing life from the other person's standpoint: think what you'd both do if positions were reversed.

Capricorn [Dec. 22-Jan. 19]: Your penchant to tie everything into one unified operation brings difficulty. You can't be in two places at once. Correct matters early.

Aquarius [Jan. 20-Feb. 18]: People are unpredictable. Allow plenty of room, believe little of what you hear, assume nothing. Travel and use all machinery with care.

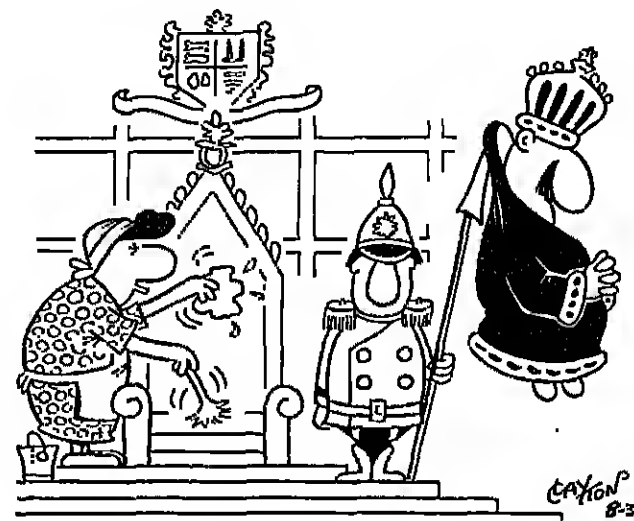
Pisces [Feb. 19-March 20]: Common sense and tolerance are today's most important assets. Understanding promotes future cooperation. You find alternatives for any problem.

THE REAL THING



A prodigious sunflower at Colonial Strawberry Bank, Portsmouth in the United States.

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND Clayton

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SEARIF © 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♠ K 6

♥ K J 8 6

♦ A 10 3

♣ A K 10 2

WEST

♠ 8 7 4 2

♥ 10 9 7

♦ J 6 2

♣ 9 6 3

EAST

♠ 5

♥ Q 5 4 3

♦ Q 8 7 5

♣ Q J 8 7

SOUTH

♠ A Q J 10 9 3

♥ A 2

♦ K 9 4

♣ 5 4

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass

4 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass

5 ♠ Pass 5 NT Pass

6 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

made the seemingly safe lead of the ten of hearts. Dummy's jack fetched the queen and ace, and declarer drew trumps in four rounds. There was a diamond loser to take care of, and the heart suit offered the best hope. So after testing the other possibilities—cashing the ace-king of clubs and ruffing a club in the hope the queen-jack would fall, followed by the ace-king of diamonds in an effort to snare a doubleton queen-jack—declarer led a heart to the eight. When it held he could discard a diamond on the king of hearts and bring home his grand slam.

It is a sound rule that, against a grand slam in a suit, it is generally safe to lead a trump. It is most unusual for anyone to contract for a grand slam without a solid trump suit, and West could be sure this was the case here since he was looking at four low trumps in his own hand. There was, however, considerable danger that a lead of any plan suit could blow the defense, for his partner's values were sandwiched between two strong hands.

Observe that the trump lead would almost certainly have defeated the slam. Looking at all the cards, declarer could still make his contract by leading the jack of hearts from dummy, then later ruffing out the ten, but that is an unnatural way to play the hand.

(The opening lead is the most important single play in bridge. And Charles Goren's "Opening Leads" will help you to substantially increase your winnings. For a copy, send \$1.50 to "Goren Leads," c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07048. Make checks payable to NEWSPAPERBOOKS.)

Callaghan delays Canada visit to handle threatened seamen's strike

LONDON, Sept. 9 (Agencies). — British Prime Minister James Callaghan tonight announced that he will delay the start of an official visit to Canada because of the crisis caused by an impending national seamen's strike.

Mr. Callaghan was to have left for Vancouver tomorrow morning on a nine-day Canadian tour, his first to North America since he became prime minister in April.

He has informed Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau that he is delaying his departure. Whether he can leave for Canada in the next few days clearly depends on the suc-

ss or failure intensive efforts being made to avert the strike, due to begin midnight British time on Saturday.

If the strike goes ahead, Mr. Callaghan would have to postpone the visit indefinitely, informed sources said.

Apprehension over the effects of a shipping tie-up on the national economy sent the pound sterling reeling on foreign exchange markets this morning.

The pound lost three cents against the U.S. dollar when the Bank of England, possibly in a move to bring home the seriousness of the situation to the seamen, withdrew its earlier support buying of the currency.

Allon raps Dayan's A-arms suggestions

TEL AVIV, Sept. 9 (R). — Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said last night that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East, but will not allow any other nation to be the first to do so.

Addressing a prize-awarding ceremony for the best book written during the past year on a military subject, Mr. Allon criticised "those persons who talk about the need for Israel to step up its nuclear arms development."

His remarks were seen as a reply to former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan, who has declared in several public addresses that Israel must not depend solely on conventional weapons and must develop nuclear arms.

"Israel's policy has been and remains that it will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the region, but it will not permit any other nation in our area to be the first one to do so," he said.

"Anyone who advocates a change in this policy is unnecessarily inviting trouble," he added.

Mr. Allon recalled that at last year's opening of the United Nations assembly he had called for a Middle East arms limitation conference.

"I again urge our Arab neighbours to consider this proposal to limit the amount and type of arms in our region even before peace agreements are reached," he stated.

"None of us can really afford the massive expense involved and could well use the money for more constructive purposes."

Kissinger poised for shuttle diplomacy in Southern Africa

[Continued from page 1] Defence and Foreign Minister Piened essentially "to assure members of the white minority that they will have defined rights in an independent Rhodesia, as well as the choice of another country to emigrate to, and financial compensation if they choose to leave," the newspaper said.

Mr. Vorster, the Times said, disagreed with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over the role to be played by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith in establishing majority rule.

The South African leader favoured some role for Mr. Smith but Mr. Kissinger and British officials felt Mr. Smith's intractability must keep him out of any transfer to black majority rule, the Times said.

In Salisbury, Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith today relieved

the cabinet discussed the crisis at a two-hour meeting this morning and Mr. Callaghan, while standing firm on his pay policy, was ready for a last-minute personal intervention to try to save the situation.

But first he was allowing leaders of the trade union movement to lead the way in tough talking with the seamen's representatives to get them to call-off the stoppage.

The new defence minister is Reginald Cowter, the present minister of coordination and public services.

The new war council would be "small and streamlined," he said. Its main members would be the ministers of defence, law and order and internal affairs, armed services chiefs and key government officials would also play a part, the Rhodesian Prime Minister said.



ADDRESSING RALLY — South African Prime Minister John Vorster addresses Nationalist Party rally in Bloemfontein Wednesday after returning from talks in Zurich with U.S. Secretary Henry Kissinger (AP wirephoto).

Conflicting death tolls reported in S. African violence

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 9 (AFP). — Bloody clashes between South African police and demonstrators left 15 people dead today in the Cape Town peninsula, according to South African Press Association (SAPA) figures.

Reliable sources, however, put the figure at 22 dead last night and today, many of them shot dead by police while trying to loot bot-

tle stores in Cape Town's Manenberg coloured township.

Riot police armed with automatic rifles lined the streets in the city's tensest areas after a night of stonings, car-burnings and attacks on buildings but were unable to prevent the situation here worsening throughout the day.

The nationalist paper Die Burger reported 12 killed overnight

and reliable sources said another ten died today.

South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) said six died today. The police put the figure at five. It was impossible to establish exact figures since hospitals were refusing to give casualty details.

Police mounted house-to-house searches for "gangsters" said to be behind the Manenberg demonstrations.

Soweto, the main Johannesburg town for blacks (population 1,000,000), was reported quiet.

In Pretoria, a 19-year old student was jailed today for two years after being convicted on charges of public violence in the June riots.

In Kimberley, six black youths were admitted to hospital after a crowd of about 600 stone-throwing blacks clashed with police.

In a statement in Cape Town today, meanwhile, Chief Gathsha Buthelezi, leader of South Africa's four million Zulus said: "The white man's supreme reign of terror is about to end and the blacks of South Africa will shake off their yoke of oppression."

Police Minister Jimmy Kruger, for his part, said the black power movement in South Africa would fail.

The minister added "I do not honestly think the situation in South Africa is too serious — we have a rosy future."

In Dassault case

Paris court issues warrant for arrest of mercenary

PARIS, Sept. 9 (R) — A Paris court today issued an international arrest warrant for former mercenary Jean Kay in connection with the embezzlement of eight million francs (one million sterling) from French aircraft manufacturer Marcel Dassault.

The warrant sent out to foreign police authorities through Interpol states that Kay is sought for complicity in fraud and breach of trust, police said.

The judge in charge of the Dassault case launched the international search for Kay after M. Herve de Vathaire, the financial director who disappeared with the money, gave himself up yesterday.

M. De Vathaire, 49, was held in jail here today charged with breach of trust. He flew in from the Greek island of Corfu yesterday morning to end a two-month search by French police.

Under questioning the Dassault executive told the judge that Kay got hold of a secret financial dossier he had been compiling on the aviation group's activities and demanded money in exchange for its return, police said.

The newspaper France-Soir reported today that Kay, who served as a mercenary in Africa and the Middle East and was convicted in 1971 of hijacking a Pakistan airliner here, contacted his lawyers yesterday to say he will give himself up in the next few days.

He indicated to his lawyers that he was currently in Lebanon. He said he wanted to explain his role in the case, the newspaper added.

The Dassault finance chief and the rightwing adventurer met through M. De Vathaire's mistress, a former nightclub hostess with whom he began living after his wife's death last year.

Ford pledges to defend Israel at U.N.

[Continued from page 1] have taken the strongest executive action in American history against foreign economic practices that discriminate against American citizens.

He added, "the United States' moral and legal opposition to the Arab boycott of Israel has been made forcefully clear not only to foreign governments but to the American business community."

President Ford in one of his harshest hitting onslaughts on Mr. Carter, also accused his Democratic rival of seeking to hamstring American defenses by budget cuts that would make the U.S. incapable of defending itself or its allies.

Mr. Ford referred repeatedly to Mr. Carter as "the gentleman." "The gentleman," Mr. Ford declared, envisaged pulling American forces out of Europe and South Korea and spoke of a strategy of massive nuclear reprisals that risked sparking off "a major crisis with our allies."

"The gentleman," Mr. Ford added, wanted to slash the U.S. defence budget by \$7,000 million, delay construction of the B-1 bomber and end aid to "our key allies."

"If we do any or all of these things," Mr. Ford stated, "it would be impossible to have a defence adequate to maintain our liberty."

Mr. Carter, according to the President, had referred to U.S. arms sales abroad as a policy that was "as cynical as it is dangerous" even though most of the weapons went to key nations such as Iran and Israel.

"I assume he is not proposing to cut off Israel," Mr. Ford remarked. He added: "Does the gentle-

man want Soviet arms to have a monopoly in the world?"

American links with Israel have "never been closer or stronger," Mr. Ford told B'nai B'rith.

Jimmy Carter said yesterday he would have the rights of Soviet Jews to emigrate "very much on my mind" in any negotiations with the Soviet Union if he were elected president.

B'nai B'rith Chairman David Blumberg thanked Mr. Carter for employing several young Jews in his electoral team and for combating racism when he was Governor of Georgia.

Tomorrow, the President is to meet a delegation of Roman Catholic bishops, an opportunity for him to attack Mr. Carter by reaffirming his own support for a constitutional amendment on abortion, a topic which has prompted Catholic opposition to the Democratic candidate.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter is today 14 percentage points ahead of the President, according to the Louis Harris poll. The poll, taken at the end of August, showed Mr. Carter winning by 53 per cent against 39 per cent for Mr. Ford if the election were held today.

Disappointed Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan finally committed himself clearly yesterday to back up Mr. Ford.

"I have said all along that I would support the nominee," Mr. Reagan said in a telegram to his supporters.

"I support Gerald Ford. I will actively campaign for him and for the (Republican) platform."

MIG-25 pilot flies to U.S. while Japan, USSR bicker

TOKYO, Sept. 9 (Agencies). — Soviet air force pilot Viktor Ivanovich Belenko, who landed in Japan on Monday in a top-secret MIG-25 fighter, left today for the United States to start a new life there, police reported.

Belenko was a first class passenger on Northwest Airlines flight 22 bound for Honolulu, Los Angeles and Minneapolis. Japanese and U.S. officials here said, however, they did not know what his final destination in the U.S. would be.

Soviet and American embassy officials were given permission to speak to Belenko briefly before his departure, police sources said.

The Soviet Union today officially protested that Japan had failed to meet repeated demands for the return of the Foxbat fighter and Belenko, a 29-year-old first lieutenant.

The protest note was handed to the foreign ministry here by Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polyanskiy.

The Japanese foreign ministry refused to rule out the possibility that Japan might not return the MIG-25 to the Soviet Union.

Foreign ministry chief spokesman Kensuke Yanagiya said "We are examining similar incidents in the past, and have found no established international custom covering the return of the aircraft. Sometimes they have been returned, and sometimes confiscated," he told a press conference.

The Soviet note of protest described as "a fiction" claims that Belenko had sought asylum. Information about the plane gathered that the Soviet air force officer had been forced by physical violence to express his wish to seek political asylum in America.

The note, delivered before Soviet embassy officials spoke to Belenko, also said Japan was violating the Russo-Japanese consular agreement by refusing Soviet officials access to the pilot.

Mr. Yanagiya said Japan naturally wanted to maintain good and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, and hoped "unfortunate repercussions from the incident could be avoided."

But he quoted a "top foreign ministry official" as saying informally that it was rather strange the Soviet Union had not expressed regret over the incident, since the plane had violated Japanese territorial rights.

In the circumstances, Japan did not understand the Soviet claim to "inviolable" rights to the plane, Mr. Yanagiya said.

Nor did Japan believe it had violated the Russo-Japanese consular accord.

The grey-bodied plane with a red-star insignia, codenamed "Foxbat" by NATO allies, has been inspected by experts of the Japanese defence agency since yesterday when they put up shields around the aircraft being grounded at the commercial airport.

The Japanese experts are said to be especially interested in the supersonic plane's electronic equipment including the radar jamming system.

The 29-year-old Russian pilot flew his Mach-3.2 sophisticated fighter from an airbase in east Siberia into the airport at Hakodate on the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido Monday after eluding Japan's radar system and F-4 Phantom jet fighters which scrambled to intercept it.

Mr. Yanagiya said Japan had not passed on to other nations information about the plane gathered by Japanese experts.

He said several NATO countries, and especially the U.S., had shown interest in inspecting the plane, considered to be the most sophisticated in the Soviet arsenal. But asked if any of those countries had been given information about the aircraft, or allowed to inspect it, he replied: "I can deny that."

Taipei cheers news of Mao's death

[Continued from page 1] Reuter correspondents round the world also filed these reports:

Washington: President Gerald Ford described Mao as "a most remarkable and great man."

"He had the vision and imagination to open the doors to the United States and the People's Republic of China could do things in a new era and a new day. It is tragic that a man of this great, remarkable ability, skill, vision and foresight has passed away."

Taipei: Many people broke into cheers in the streets of Taipei today when word of Mao Tse-tung's death spread through the streets of the Taiwanese capital.

The official nationalist radio and television broke into programmes to give lengthy accounts of Mao's death and to denounce him as the most despotic ruler and the greatest criminal in Chinese history.

There was no immediate state-

ment from the nationalist government of Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, eldest son of the late Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who died in April last year without succeeding in his pledge to return in triumph to the Chinese mainland.

London: "Chairman Mao was one of the outstanding leaders of this century and devoted himself wholeheartedly to China and the Chinese people," British Prime Minister James Callaghan said.

"China's position in the world today is a memorial to his unique achievement."

Paris: President Giscard d'Estaing said: "A beacon of world thinking has gone out with Chairman Mao Tse-tung."

Bonn: West German President Walter Scheel said that Chairman Mao, who made a decisive contribution to the shaping of the history of the twentieth century, was "one of the great personalities of our time."



GOLDEN TUTANKHAMON — First curator of the Cairo Museum, left, and the director of research and organisation of antiquities at the museum, remove the protective plastic wrapping from the gold mask of Tutankhamon, the boy-king of Egypt (1336-1325 B.C.) at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., Wednesday. The mask, along with 55 treasures from Tutankhamon's tomb, are in the United States for a six-city tour. (AP wirephoto).

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The renewed pressure on sterling caused a broad decline Thursday but levels were above the day's lows towards the close. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 3.8 at 346.6 after 344.9 earlier this morning. Overall trading was moderate.

Government bonds eased between 3/8 to 1/2 point while equities eased by up to 9p.

Gold shares ended occasionally harder helped by the firmer bullion price. Hong Kong issues weakened following news of the death of Mao Tse-tung but losses were pared at the close.

Unilever and BP ended 9p and 8p lower while Hawker, Fisons, Thorn, Tube Investments and Metal Box eased between 4p and 6p. ICI was a penny harder. Shipping shares eased basically steady.

Poseidon opened at 65p on resumption of trading and firmed to 70p after a small turnover. Its pre-suspension price was 155p.

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